British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

N°. 731.] BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1840. [Vol. XV.

BUENOS AYRES.

Our intelligence this week is chiefly confined to a knowledge of the preparations in train for an immediate campaign. All we know of the military movements in the country, is that after the desembarkation of the forces of Lavalle between the Baradero and San Pedro, an attempt was made by a detachment of General Pacheco's troops to surprise them before they were all mounted, for which purpose the Arroyo del Tala was forded at night and an attack made upon their encampment. The ruse, however, did not succeed from the defence afforded by the infantry and artillery, with which arms the assailants were unprovided. The failure, however, was not attended with any loss. From that time General Pacheco appears to have manœuvred with the design of inducing the invaders to leave the coast, in which he has succeeded. Military men describe General Pacheco's movements as most masterly, inasmuch as they are said to have precluded the possibility of a retreat. General Pacheco's division is represented as marching in two parallel columns, on either side of Lavalle, whom they keep constantly in sight, whilst the Governor of Santa Fé, with a considerable force, is rapidly approaching in his rear. The last accounts left the invaders at La Laguna del Durazno, about 6 leagues S. W. of Lujan, their direction apparently being Navarro, the scene of the battle between Lavalle and Governor Dorrego 12 years since. In the mean time, H. E. Governor Rosas has taken the field, and established his head-quarters at Los Santos Lugares, where an army of 6000 men is assembled, to act as circumstances may require. Doubtless before our next publication some important event will have taken place.

Paris, May 28.

The Buonapartists have had rather a severe lesson in the Chamber of Deputies, but they resolved upon excitement. The have opened a public subscription to make up the sum refused by the Chamber. The *Siecle*, the *Courrier Francais*, and the *Capitole*, receive subscriptions at their Offices; the lists already published amount to about 15,000 francs.

The Cabinet in vain endeavour to conceal the reverses of the French army in Africa.—All the private letters concur in stating that they have been considerable. The French have indeed entered Medeah, a miserable town of 4,000 to 5,000 inhabitants, which will require 10,000 men to retain, on account of its situation; and they will also enter Miliana, for it has been evacuated; but to retain this place they must also have a large force. The conquest of Algeria, as it is called, has already cost 357 millions of francs to the nation, and is likely still to cost at least 20 to 30 millions annually. So much for colonizing. Some severe strictures are passed upon the King for suffering the pnblication of the absurd announcement of "*les Princes se portent bien*" in every telegraphic despatch, as if they were the sole-object of public interest.

The expedition to St. Helena is expected to sail in about a fortnight, and to return in October. A chapel is being fitted up in the Prince de Joinville's frigate to receive the coffin, and masses will be performed in it daily during the voyage home. Several young men of good families here have already set out for London, with the intention of sailing from that port for St. Helena.

The King has recovered from the cold under which he was suffering, and out almost daily, but his carriage is still closely surrounded by guards and *gen-d'armes*, and police agents are stationed along the road to Neuilly, which is his usual ride, for hours before the carriage appears, in order to remove any suspicious looking persons. As a further precaution, the carriage proceeds at *full speed*. It was thought that the attempt to obtain popularity by applying for the ashes of Napoleon would make the King more confident: but this is not the case. It is but fair, however, to say that he yields to the well grounded fears of his family.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

15th inst. The French brigantine Vigilante arrived from Montevideo. Beef boat (balandrita) arrived from Colonia and sailed. A launch and a whale boat were cruising last night to the S., and returned to the outer roads this morning.

16th. Three French brigs of war arrived from Montevideo, viz:—the Cassard, 20 guns, Dassas, 20 guns, and Bolonnaise, 8 guns. The Cassard hoisted Commodore's broad pendant at main, which had been struck by the Perle. The schooner captured on 9th inst., has been armed and now carries the French flag. She cruised to day from the outer roads to Point Quilmes and returned. The Perle's launch sailed to Colonia. A French schooner (with a whale boat towing astern) and 2 French whale boats came in from the N.

17th. The brig Bolonnaise got under way and anchored at some distance but abreast of the town.

18th. The French schooner of war (prize) cruised to-day and anchored again in the outer roads. A launch and a whale boat cruised to the S. and returned.

19th. The French schooner of war (prize) was at anchor off Point Quilmes. A launch and two whale boats were cruising to the S. last night and returned this morning. A launch and a whale boat sailed this morning to the N. and returned. A launch and a whale boat came in from the N. The French schoner of war Eclair arrived during the last night, and sailed this evening for the Parana.

20th. Two launches and two whale boats were last night cruising to the S., and 3 whale boats to the N. They returned to the outer roads to day. Those from the northward with a boat in company apparently a prize.

21st. Three whale boats and a launch were cruising to the N. last night and returned this morning. Two whale boats sailed to the N. The Vigilante and a small schooner sailed to the N. The Dassas shifted her berth and is now the most northerly vessel in the outer roads. The schooner which was off Point Quilmes got under way and anchored near the Bolonnaise. Perle's launch arrived from the S.

This day (22d inst.) completes the 879th day of the blockade.

The blockaders having been reinforced this week have extended their line. The Bolonnaise has been stationed off the town. The Vigilante off the Recoleta, and the new armed prize schooner off Point Quilmes.

On Tuesday last the Brazilian barque of war Twentyninth August was dressed out with flags, and fired salutes at sun-rise, one p. m. and sunset, in honor of tho declaring of the Majority of Don Pedro II. Emperor of Brazil. The foreign vessels of war displayed on the occasion the Brazilian flag at their fore. The blockading vessels however enlarged upon the affair by putting up their own flags on their vacant masts. At 1 p. m. the Twentyninth August was accompanied in her salute of 21 guns by H. B. M's ships Curaçoa and Rose, United States ship Marion, and by all the blockaders' square rigged vessels, except the brig abreast of the town.—The wind was off the land and the firing was scarcely heard on shore.

List of addresses of congratulation to H. E. the Governor on the successes in Entre Rios, continued from our last.

From the Justices of Peace of Flores and Canuelas.

List of addresses to H. E. the Governor on the anniversary of the 9th July, continned from our last.

From the Justice of Peace of Salto.

There were rejoicings at the above places on the occasions in question.

Official Documents.

Buenos Ayres, August 16th, 1840.
31st year of the Liberty, 25th of the Independence,
And 11th of the Argentine Confederation.

Home Department.

It being necessary for the Governor of the Province to give preferent attention to the affairs of the campaigu and of the army; in use therefore of the extraordinary powers with which he is invested, he orders and decrees—

Art. 1.—The Government of the Province is delegated to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and on his default to the Minister of Finance.

2.—The Governor proprietary reserves for himself to act in all that conoerns the question pending with the Government of France.

3.—The Under Secretary of the Foreign Office shall authorise the resolutions expedited from that Department, and the Under Secretary of Finance those from the Finance Drpartment, when the Minister of Finance fulfils the functions of Delegate Governor from the absence or illness of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

4.—In cases of absence or illness of General Agustin de Pinedo, the functions of Inspector General shall be fulfilled by General Lucio Mancilla.

5.—That which is stated in the foregoing articles is without prejudice to the power which the Governor proprietary reserves to himself, to expedite any measure and resolution on any affair appertaining to the divers branches of the Administration when he may deem it convenient.

6.—Let this be published, &c.

ROSAS.

Agustin Garrigós.

The Gaceta of 14th inst., contains a list of the individuals to whom the *Contribucion Directa* applies, and the sums which correspond to them for the year 1839, according to the Registers of the respective Justices of Peace.

A note dated 14th inst., from Don Pedro Ximeno to the Inspecter General, states that it is highly satisfactory to him to have been appointed by H. E. the Governor to the command (acting) of the 4th Battalion of Patricios, and that he will endeavour to compensate for his limited acquirements in that branch of the service by his fidelity to the National cause of Federation, unextinguishable detestation of the odious unitarians and their satellites, and constant adhesion to the person of H. E.

Proclamation to the Battalion Restaurador.

RESTAURADORES !

You have the high honor to be selected by H. E. the Governor Our Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, to march to the field of honor in defence of Independence and Liberty, against the detestable loathsome unitarians. Soldiers of the Battalion Restaurador! What glory this is for you! What glory for you, soldiers of American Liberty! It crowns your most ardent wishes to prove again that you are ever faithful to your duty, to your oath, to our beloved heroic Restorer of the Laws, to the Country and to America. The vile Lavalle, the mutineer soldier of the 1st December 1828, the brutal unitarian assassin of the worthy Dorrego, the vile deserter of the cause of the Liberty of the World, humbled to the dust in the glorious fields of Entre Rios, dares to provoke your valour with a horde of mercenary miserable traitors repelled with ignominy by the splendid victory at Sauce Grande. There is preparing for you a career of eternal honor. The outlaw Lavalle seeks his grave and he will find it, because Heaven, obstinate as he is, leaves him to expiate his enormous iniquity, treason and barbarity.

COMRADES :—Your Colonel rejoices with you that at the call of the Liberator of the Country, Our Illustrious Restorer, the time has arrived to conduct us to combat, to glory, to the immortality of the Free. I only regret that I cannot take all of you, as you desire, inflamed by the ardent patriotism which has impelled you to rush forward earnestly soliciting to take the field; because I have the orders of Our Illustrious Restorer of the Laws only to march with the number he has designated, leaving you fulfilling the no less important service of garrisoning the Capital. The Argentine name which you honorably bear is your crest; and your motto—Rosas, Liberty or Death.

Viva la Libertad Americano! Viva la Confederacion Argentina! Viva Nuestro Ilustre Restaurador de las Leyes! Mueran los salvages inmundos unitarios! Muera el salvage asesino Lavalle!

AGUSTIN RAVELO.

Twelve hundred infantry, having with them 11 pieces of cannon, marched on Saturday morning last for Tapiales. They consisted of the "Battalion Libertad," 500 men, Colonel Mariano Maza, and a draft of 700 men from the regiment Restaurador, under the command of Colonel Agustin Ravelo. The Battalion Libertad marched from their barracks at the Retiro, and the Restauradores from their barracks in town. They all appeared in excellent spirits. The Restauradores were accompanied through the streets and to a considerable distance from town by a vast concourse of dark ladies: in fact, 'washerwoman's land' on the beach was deserted, (such are the charms of a red coat) and many of them petitioned to accompany their Othello's through the campaign, exclaiming like Desdemona—

"*So that dear Colonel, if we be left behind*
Moths of peace, and they go to the war,
The rights for why we love them are bereft us,
And we a heavy interim shall support
By their dear absence: Let us go with them."

It is well known that the Restauradores have an immense acquaintance amongst the dusky daughters of Adam in Buenos Ayres, and this their attention at such a moment increased the natural enthusiasm of these gallant soldiers.—It was nothing to them the lines—

"*Haply, for we are black*
And have not those soft parts of conversation
That chamberers have."

They gave full vent to their joyous *vivas*, vociferating—

"None but the brave deserve the *fair*."

Saturday being a holiday, the departure of the above mentioned troops was witnessed by a crowd of spectators. The weather however was bleak.

Saturday the 15th inst., being 'Ascencion Day,' was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres.

The following document is from the oldest literary esestablishment in the New World. An establishment which is honoured in having had for its Founder and first President the celebrated Benjamin Franklin.

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY,
Held at Philadelphia,
FOR PROMOTING USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

January 17, 1840.

SIR,

I am instructed by the Society to communicate to you their thanks for your valuable and highly interesting donation of the 3d, 4th and 5th volumes of your "Collection of Documents, illustrating the History of the Provinces del Rio de la Plata," and when you have completed the 3 volumes remaining, they will be highly acceptable to us.

The great service you have thus rendered to this Hemisphere has made our Society desirous of numbering you amongst our Associates, which has this day been effected, and our Librarian will forward your Certificate of Membership.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,

JOHN K. KANE.
Secretary of the Am. Phil. Soc.

To Don Pedro de Angelis, Buenos Ayres.

We received by H. B. M's packet Spider, London papers to 3rd June, Paris to 1st. Affairs in Spain were much in the same state—Cabrera was said to be very ill. It was reported that the French government had in contemplation to send Don Carlos to the fortress of Blaye, he having been accused of fomenting new insurrections in the Basque Provinces.

The French papers are a good deal occupied on the subject of bringing the remains of Napoleon to France. The opposition paper *Gazette de France*, censures the measure as being one which appeals more to the passions of the French people than to their reason. It also censures the conduct of Napoleon in no very measured terms, calling him amongst other things a deserter from the army in Egypt, which caused its subsequent disasters, and with being the means of bringing European armies twice to Paris.

The King of Prussia died in May last.

Our countryman, Admiral Sir Sidney Smith, died in Paris the latter end of May, aged 76.

We stated in our last that York Cathedral had been destroyed by fire on the 21st May.—We rejoice to find this has not been the case. It has however in a degree suffered from a fire which took place at the period above-mentioned in its 'Minster.'

We noticed in our last the acrimonious observations in the Paris journals Commerce and Debats on the propositions made by the government of Buenos Ayres, and the reply thereto by the Constitutionel. The Gazette de France has also taken up the cudgels against the propositions, which however is not very surprising considering the politics of that journal and its great antipathy to the Thiers Ministry. It says that England has taken Rosas under her protection, and that the President of Montevideo, Rivera, has taken refuge under that of France, who has not only accepted this patronage but furnished abundant subsidies to her new friend, and that he is fighting courageously for her, therefore for France to abandon him would be the height of cowardice and cause the intrigues of England to triumph.

Various London journals take a different view of the question to the French journals, and in noticing the reply of the Constitutionel to the Commerce and Debats, aver that even that reply betrays undue partiality to their own side of the house. 'The English Chronicle,' of 23rd May, expresses its opinion that the French wish delay, "until (says that paper) the result of Lavalle's operations against Rosas shall be ascertained. If successful, the ascendancy of France would be established at Buenos Ayres as at Montevideo."

It is certain that a negotiator (Admiral Baudin) was immediately to leave France for the River Plate, and report adds that the propositions of the government of Buenos Ayres, have with some modifications been accepted by that of France, or at least that they will be taken as a basis for a negotiation. It is also asserted that the conduct of Messieurs Martigny and Baradere, the French Agents at Montevideo, has been disapproved of by their government.

RIO JANEIRO.

(From "The Rio Circular" of 27th ult.)

Acclamation of the Majority of Don Pedro II.—New Ministry.

Since our last publication political events of the utmost importance have occurred in this, the metropolis of the empire: by a coup d'etat the majority of the Emperor was acclaimed on the 23rd July, and the affairs of the state are now confided to different hands.

Our readers will recollect that in the early part of the present session of the Legislative Assembly, a motion was made in the senate to declare the majority of the Emperor forthwith, and lost by only 2 votes; the subject was afterwards repeatedly adverted to in both chambers, and on one occasion a deputy, Señor Alvares Machado, went so far as to declare that the then government had been illegal since the 11th of March, as on that day the Princess Doña Januaria had completed her 18th year, and ought then by virtue of article 126 of the Constitution, to have been proclaimed regent of the empire, until the Emperor had attained his majority. To set these questions at rest, at least for the present, Señor Honorio Hermeto Carneiro Leáo, who was looked upon as the leader of the ministerial party in the Chamber of Deputies, urged the immediate consideration of a resolution he had some time previously submitted, namely:—"That the electors of deputies for the ensuing legislature, confer upon them the special power to reform article 121 of the constitution, in order that H. I. M. Don Pedro II. may be declared of age, previous to his having completed 18 years.--"

It was generally understood that Señor Honorio acted, if not at the instance of the government, at least with its entire concurrence, and that the object of the measure was, to fix in the first session of the ensuing legislature, the majority of the Emperor at the attainment of 17 years, when the period of the actual regency would expire, and thus obviate the inconvenience of electing a regent for a single year.

The chamber decided that the consideration of this resolution should take precedence, after the daily routine business, of every other question, until finally disposed of; the discussions thereon were long and vehement, until at length the violence of one member, Señor Navarro deputy for the Province of Matto Grosso, who in no measured terms accused Señor Honorio of gross political tergiversation, bribery, &c., and the government, especially the minister Torres, of bad faith and every species of malversation, produced an unprecedented scene of disorder, during which threats were exchanged in the house and the lobbies, accompanied it is said even by blows, and some deputies were taxed with having come armed to the chamber; the extreme confusion lasted, with but short intervals of order, during the sessions of the 16th and 17th instant, and Señor Honorio on the following morning, after stating to the house that considering the temper of the chamber, and that even if his motion were carried, its operation would be defeated, by the proposed postponement of the period of the elections, having been negatived by the senate, requested (apparently to the surprise of his party) permission of the chamber to withdraw it; this was agreed to, when a deputy immediately arose and exclaimed:—"There is now no alternative but that we at once declare the majority of the Emperor, for unless the chambers do so, the people will.—"

This sentiment was loudly cheered by several members, and for a moment it appeared about to be adopted, when Señor Limpo de Abreu interposed, and objecting to the object being effected in a tumultuous and irregular manner, requested leave to present a motion on the subject at the next meeting of the chamber, Monday the 20tb instant, which was granted. At an early hour on Monday morning, the galleries and lobbies of the house were thronged by persons of every description, impatient to learn the tenor of Señor Limpós motion; after the routine business he moved:—"That the chamber appoint a committee of 3 members to present forthwith a measure that may appear to be the most expedient in referenc to the majority of H. M. the Emperor D. Pedro II."

Señor Ribeira de Andrada moved :—"That the Legislative Assembly decree H. I. M. Don Pedro II. to be already of age, and that the committee of the constitution be instructed to submit for the approval of the chamber, a message to the senate requesting a union of the two chambers, in order that united they may deliberate upon the most eligible means to place H. I. M. Don Pedro II. on the throne, and thus as true representatives of the public opinion, put an end to the actual crisis, and satisfy the enthusiasm and wish of the people.—"

Señor Rocha Galváo proposed—"that the majority of H. M. Don Pedro II., the constitutional Emperor of Brazil, be at once decreed by acclamation.—"

Señor Limpós proposal being agreed to, the committee was named, (the members favorable to ministers, but elected by majorities of 49, 48 and 47, against 44, 44 and 42) and the motions of Señores Andrada and Galváo were referred to it.

The chamber proceeding on the following morning to the order of the day, Señor Andrada Machado urged the earliest presentation of the report of the committee, and that if not done so in the course of the next day, he would submit a resolution upon the subject; being urged to do so forthwith by Señor Carneiro Leáo (no member of the committee was then present) he proposed "that the Legislative Assembly decree H. I. M. Don Pedro II. to be already of age," and "that the chamber proceed forthwith to the discussion of this resolution."

After several speeches, Señor Ramiro (late minister of justice), one of the members of the committee, presented the following report :—

"The special committee charged to present to the chamber forthwith, what might appear to the same most eligible with respect to the majority of H. I. M. Don Pedro II., deem the matter in question to be of the deepest and most serious importance, and that it is unquestionably desirable to have the co-operation of a committee of the other chamber, as upon some other occasions has been the practice; the committee therefore recommend, that the senate be forthwith invited to name a committee from its body, for the purpose of treating co-jointly with that of this chamber, a matter of the greatest importance."

Señor Andrada offered to withdraw his motion, in order that the report of the committee might be first discussed, but Señor Ottoni having proposed that the former question should be first voted upon, it was so decided after a long discussion, and the chamber adjourned at 3 o'clock, the proposal of Señor Andrada thus standing over, as the first order of the ensuing day.

On Wednesday morning the chamber resumed the discussion upon the resolution proposed by Señor Andrada, but scarcely had it commenced when it was interrupted by the secretary reading an official despatch, informing the chamber that the senator Bernardo Pereira de Vasconcellos had been appointed minister of the empire (*secretary of state for the home department*), which announcement produced a great sensation as well in the body of the house as in the galleries, raised to the highest pitch of tumult and disorder when almost immediately after the decree was read, stating that the regent had by virtue of art. 101 § 5 of the constitution, suspended the proceedings of the legislative assembly until the 20th November.

Several deputies rose successively, and after protesting in the strongest terms against this act of the government, quitted the house and accompanied by the crowd that had previously occupied the galleries, and some others, proceeded to the senate house, which on their arrival they found still open. It was then resolved by the senators and deputies present, to send a deputation to H. I. M. for the purpose of representing the danger to which the country was exposed, and imploring him to place himself at the head of the government. On the return of the deputation, one of its members, Señor Andrada Machado, stated that they had presented the representation to H. I. M., and that during the time that they were awaiting in an ante-chamber the determination of H. M., the regent and the minister Señor Torres arrived, and had an interview with H. I. M.; that five minutes afterwards they were summoned into the presence of H. M. and that they were then informed by the regent that he had apprised H. M. of having adjourned the chambers in order to prepare with due solemnity the proclamation of his majority on the 2d of December next, the anniversary of his natal day; but that in consequence of several senators and deputies having met in the senate house, and the existence of some agitation among the people, he had come to know whether H. M. wished to be proclaimed then or immediately, that H. M. had answered—IMMEDIATELY—and that he should convene the Assembly for that purpose on Sunday. Some members of the deputation having urged that the convocation of the Assembly be forthwith, H. M. told the regent to convene it for the next day.

The members assembled in the senate house then decided, after several animated speeches that their sitting should be permanent, and that they should not separate until the next day.—The proceedings were resumed on Thursday morning and the *Marquis of Paranaguá*, as president of the meeting, after an introductory discourse, proclaimed H. M. of age, amidst the shouts of the assembly, and of the crowd out of doors, which including the national guards and other soldiery, appeared to us not to exceed much 8000 persons.

H. I. M. arrived in state at the senate house at half past three o'clock, where he was apprised in due form, that he had been proclaimed of age, and then took the oath that—he would maintain the roman catholic apostolical religion, the integrity and indivisibility of the empire, observe and cause to be observed the political constitution of the Brasilian nation, and other laws of the empire, and promote the general weal of Brasil in so far as he may be able.—After this ceremony H. M. proceeded to the palace, where he held a levee; the troops passed in review in the palace-square, and in the evening the imperial family attended the theatre. The city and suburbs were pretty generally illuminated, and the rejoicings usual upon like occasions, of music parading the streets, letting off fireworks, &c., were not omitted.

We have endeavoured to narrate circumstantially and with accuracy the progress of this important event; the reflections thereon we leave to our readers, and abstain from offering any remarks of our own, lest in our anxiety for the interests of the monarchy, and our ardent wishes for the prosperity of the country, we should unintentionally betray apprehensions that were better concealed, and for which after all there might not be sufficient foundation :—a new era in the fortunes of Brasil has thus commenced—the reign of Don Pedro II. cannot but be viewed, as pregnant with consequences of the most vital importance—the events of that reign will for a long period determine the prosperity or adversity of the empire.—May then those political animosities which have so long lacerated the country, and impeded the developement of its immense resources, be from this moment buried in oblivion—may all Brasilians cordially unite to support the throne of the young monarch—and may his counsellors ever have equally in view, the interests of the crown and the people—interests which cannot be severed without injury to both!

On the 24th instant, the senate proceeded in the usual course of business, and was chiefly occupied in discussing the legality of the election and nomination of Señor Calmon as a senator; the debate was adjourned: in the chamber of deputies it was proposed that the dotation of the Emperor be 500 contos of reis, and an amendment moved increasing it to 600 contos; a resolution was submitted to create a council of state of 10 members, to deliberate with H. I. M. in all cases when he should desire it: both questions remain to be discussed. The 25th was a close holiday, and yesterday being Sunday, no business was transacted in either house on those days.

H. I. M. has appointed the following ministry :

EMPIRE :—Antonio Carlos Ribeiro de Andrada Machado e Silva.

FINANCE :—Martim Francisco Ribeiro de Andrada.

JUSTICE :—Antonio Paulino Limpo de Abreo.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS :—Aureliano de Sousa e Oliveira Coutinho.

WAR :—Francisco de Paula Cavalcanti de Albuquerque.

MARINE:—AntonioFrancisco de Paula Hollanda Cavalcanti de Albuquerque.

Gleanings from English papers.

When Lord Mulgrave was going off for America the other day, his careful parent, Lord Normanby, cautioned him to avoid the State *Ohio* (oh! I owe). Very proper advice.

The Adelphi Theatre in London was closed earlier than usual in consequence of the extraordinary fine weather which prevailed in April and May last, so that the people rambled out of town instead of going to the Theatres, and it stopt the run of a popular piece at the Adelphi called "The Devil in London"—which the Manager in his address to the public noticed by stating that the Devil found London too hot for him, and had therefore 'cut his stick' with 80 young ladies appertaining to his tail.

At a recent annual dinner of the firemen in London, the Chairman proposed as a toast :—"The Ladies, the only *incendiaries* who kindle *flames* which *water* will not extinguish.

Little pony carriages of the most elegant structure are now the fashion in London. The Duchess of Roxburgh is drawn by two greys, postilion fashion, with two outriders. The Countess of Glengall has also two greys, but larger, and of more blood; her Ladyship drives. Lady Wilton's cream coloured ponies are well known; the Countess is a most accomplished whip. The Marchioness Ailesbury guides her bays with a more timid hand. We cannot but admire her Ladyship's invention, simple as efficacious; the parasol is made to slip up and down the whip, thus keeping off the sun, and keeping on the ponies.

Notice from the Police Office.

The public is informed that the decree of 25th August 1831, imposing a fine of 20 dollars upon all persons who gallop their horses in the streets, (except on public service,) within the distance of ten squares from the Plaza de la Victoria in all directions, is still in force; and in default payment the parties will be subjected to four days imprisonment.

VICTORICA.

Buenos Ayres, January 21, 1840.

Advertisements.

THE MIRROR.

THOSE who may have in their possession any numbers of the Mirror corresponding to the years 1833, 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38, bearing the stamp of the Commercial Room, are requested to return them to that establishment.

NOTICE.

"The Athenæum" for December 1838, May and July 1839, and January 1840. "The Literary Gazette" for August and October 1839.

Those who may have the above works belonging to the Commercial Room in their possession, are respectfully requested to return them.

FOR SALE.

CHEAP Black Tea, apply at No. 77, Calle de Potosi. n14 2

Mr. Horace Shepherd,

IS Requested to call at Beech's Hotel, No. 36, Calle de la Catedral.

MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 20th of August, 1840.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH.	Barque Perle, 18 guns, Captain Segretier.
	Corvette Triomphant, 24 guns, Captain Penaud.
	Corvette Alcmene, 26 guns, Captain Lecointe.
	Brig Cassard, 20 guns, with Commodore's broad pendant.
	Brig Dassas, 20 guns. Brig Bolonnaise, 8 guns.
BRITISH.	Ship Curaçoa, 24 guns, Captain Jenkin Jones.
	Ship Rose, 16 guns, Captain Peter Christie.
	Packet schooner Spider, 6 guns, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander.
AMERICAN.	Corvette Marion, 16 guns, Captain William J. Belt.
	Ship Decator, 16 guns, Captain Henry Ogden.
BRAZILIAN.	Barque Twentyninth August, 18 guns, Captain Antonio Felix Correa de Mello.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

August 15.—*Wind E.*

No arrivals.

Sailed, H. B. M's brig Camelion, 10 guns, George Martin Hunter, Lieut. Commanding, for Montevideo.

August 16.—*Wind E.*

Arrived, United States ship Decator, 16 guns, Captain Henry Ogden, from Montevideo 14th inst.

French brig of war Cassard, 20 guns.

French brig of war Dassa s, 20 guns.

French brig of war Bolonnaise, 8 guns.

H. B. M's packet schooner Spider, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 1st inst., arrived at Montevideo 14th, sailed thence 15th, with the mail of the packet Delight, from Falmouth 5th June.

Passengers from Rio Janeiro, Don Francisco C. Belaustegui, lady, servant and three boys, Doña Maria da Conceiçao Neves Cordero, son and servant.

Passengers from Montevideo, Don Angel Blayer and Monsieur Charles Gorsse.

Señoras Maria Vendrell, Carolina Navarro and servant, Rosario Rodriguez, servant and daughter, Josefa Arias, Eduvijes Vásquez, Ildefonsa Chueco de Botata, Bibiana Chueco and servant, Josefa Sandoval de Martinez, Manuela Rodriguez, Angela Anata and daughter, Angela Galiano, Simona Montoro, Maria Mancebo, Eustaquia Trillo and servant, Maria Antonia Visa, and Mrs. Jackson.

The Spider encountered a gale of wind at the mouth of the River on the night of the 10th inst., and lost a boat.

August 17.—*Wind S. E.*

Arrived, H. B. M's ship Curaçoa, 24 guns, Captain Jenkin Jones, from Montevideo 16th inst. She anchored 4 miles E. of the outer roads, in 4 fathom water, about 9 miles from shore. She draws 19 feet water.

August 18.—*Wind S.*

No arrivals or sailings.

August 19.—*Wind N. N. E.*

No arrivals or sailings.

August 20.—*Wind W. N. W.*

No arrivals or sailings.

August 21.—*Wind S. S. W.*

Arrived, H. B. M's brig Camelion, 10 guns, George Martin Hunter, Lieut. Commanding, from Montevidec 19th inst.

Shipping Memoranda.

Vessels on the berth at Liverpool on 1st June.

FOR MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES.

Brig Catherine, Captain William Whiteway.
Brig Frisk, Captain Whiteway.
Barque Pampero, Captain John Roberts.

FOR VALPARAISO.

Barque Georgina, Captain N. Hill.
Barque Thomas Fielden, Captain Smith.
Brig Rimac, Captain William Sproule.

FOR LIMA.

Barque Octavia, Captain Bayfield.
Brig Courier, Captain Robert Huntress.

FOR ARICA, ISLAY AND LIMA.

Barque John Horton, Captain Cunningham.
Barque Highlander, Captain Abraham Bottomley.

H. B. M's packet Hope, was to bring the July mail from Falmouth for the Brazils and River Plate.

H. B. M's brigantine Fawn, John Foote, Lieut. Commanding, is to bring the Hope's mail from Rio Janeiro to the River Plate.

ARRIVED AT FALMOUTH.

May 13th, H. B. M's packet Alert, from Rio Janeiro 25th March, with the mail forwarded hence 4th March, by H. B. M's packet Spider.

June 1st, H. B. M's packet Pandora, from Rio Janeiro 15th April, Bahia 25th do., Pernambuco 30th do., with the mail forwarded hence 21st March, by H. B. M's packet Cockatrice.

AT LONDON.

May 15th, British brig Hardy, Todd, from Montevideo.
" 28th, British brig Jane, Watson, from Valparaiso.
" " .... Alcyon, Schlaickers, from Valparaiso.

AT LIVERPOOL.

May 16th, British brig Fortitude, Arbuthnot, from Montevideo, leaky, having been on Burbo Bank.
" " British brig Robert Finney, Beverley, from Valparaiso.
" " British brig Catherine, Whitney, from Montevideo.
" " British brig Georgina, Hill, from Valparaiso.
" 18th, British brig Circassian, from Valparaiso 12th January.
" 21st, British brig Fame, Pringle, from Montevideo 21st March.
" 23rd, British brig Forth, Glen, from Montevideo.

AT DEAL.

May 12th, British brig Lorina, from Montevideo.
" 15th, British brig Alciope, Bennett, from Montevideo.

AT SWANSEA.

May 13th, British brig John Cock, Tilson, from Valparaiso.
" 16th, British brig Cordan, Neilson, from Valparaiso.

AT TEXEL.

May 24th, ...Eliza, Fertig, from Montevideo.

AT HAMBURG.

May 18th, ... Dania, Bendixen, from Valparaiso.

AT ANTWERP.

May 24th, British brig Queen of the Isles, Le Mesurier, from Montevideo.

AT GENOA.

May 12th, ... Nearco, Ferrzra, from Montevideo.

AT SALOU.

May 20th, ... Maria, Ylas, from Montevideo.

AT HAVANA.

March 27th, ... Henrietta Louisa, Lutzen, from Montevideo.
" 28th, ... Triunfo, Pons, from Montevideo.
" 30th, ... Cervantes, Garcia, from Montevideo.
April 20th, ... Bergusen, Darbon, from Montevideo.
" 22nd, ... Siegmund Cesar, Ihlder, from Montevideo.

AT MATANZAS.

March 14th, ... Delicias, from Montevideo.
" 17th, ... Rita, Pares, from Montevideo.
April 13th, ... Pompeyo, Molas, from Montevideo.
" 16th, ... Paquete Brillante, Maristany, from Montevideo.

AT MAURITIUS.

January 26th, ... Mandarin, Mauclere, from Montevideo.

ARRIVED AT RIO JANEIRO.

29th ult., H. B. M's packet Delight, from Falmouth 5th June, (calling at Madeira) with the mails for the River Plate.

SAILED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

31st ult., H. B. M's packet Sheldrake, for Falmouth with the mail forwarded hence 21st June, by H. B. M's packet Spider.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

5th inst., American ship Brutus, from New York 9th June, to Zimmerman & Co.
" Brazilian brigantine San José Vencedor, from Bahia 9th ult., to Kemsley, Greenaway&Co.
8th, American brig Whig, from Rio Grande, to Southgate & Co.
" Spanish polacre Descubierta, from Barcelona 30th May, to Llavallol.
" Spanish polacre Rosario, from Barcelona 21st April, to Nicholson, Green & Co.
" American brigantine Mentor, from Pernambuco 13th July, to Zimmermann & Co.
11th, Spanish brig Juana Diez, from Havana 1st June, Pernambuco, to Chaves & Co.
" Sardinian brigantine Victoria, from Bahia 17h ult., to Antonini.
" Spanish brig Joven Agustin, from Rio Janeiro 22nd ult., to Bujareo.
" Oriental ketch Salvador, from Rio Janeiro 17h ult., to Gianello & Co.
" Chilian brig Valparaiso, from Valparaiso 29th June, to Zumaran and Treserra.
13th, British brig Bristol, from Liverpool 27th May, Bonavista 28th June, to Briscoe, Steward&Co.

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

On 15th inst., was performed the *Educanda en Londres*. Señor Villarino personated Sir Tom Love, and Señora Rossi—Helena, but not with extraordinary success. We missed Manuela de Casacuberta, as the London boarding-school Miss. Her arch manner, sweet voice and laughing eye, gave a sort of reality to the performance.

The night was boisterous and cold, and the house was but thinly attended.

On 16th, was repeated 'the Tower of Nesle.' We did not attend.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 15th inst., was performed 'the Troubadour.'

On 16th, *Christine* and a farce.

We were not present on either occasion.

Birth.

On the 16th inst., Mrs. Foley, of a daughter.

Advertisements.

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. Dubbers and Heyn, have removed their Hat Manufactory from the Calle de la Cathedral, and their shop from the Calle de la Federacion, both to No. 41, Calle de la Victoria (del Cabildo), a square and a half from the Plaza de la Victoria. a25 3t

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublbons, Spanish				dollars each	no price.
Do. Patriot				do. do.	no price.
Plata macuquina				do. for one	no price.
Dollars, Spanish				do. each.	no price.
Do Patriot and Patacones..				do. do.	no price.
Six per cent Stock...	60	a		do. per ct.	
Bank Shares	*none*				
Exchange on England .. .	1¾	a	2	penceperdol	
Do. Rio Janeiro..		a		nominal.	
Do. Montevideo..	26	a	27	per patacon	
Do. United States		a		perU.S.dollar	
Hides, Ox, for Eng. & Ger.	65	a	70	dls.p.pesada	
Do. for France.....	65	a	68	do.	
Do. for N.America..	58	a	60	do.	
Do. for Spain.......	60	a	62	do.	
Do. salted		a		do.	
Do. Horse	22	a	25	do.each.	
Calf skins.......	58	a			
Sheep skins, common.....	25	a	30	per dozen	
Do. fine.........	30	a	40	do.	
Deer skins...............	25	a	30	do.	
Goat skins...............	25	a	30	do.	
Nutria Skins......... ...	6½	a	7	do. per lb.	
Chinchilli Skins..	90	a	100	do.perdozen	
Horse hair, short..........	55	a	60	per arroba.	
Do. mixed.........	65	a	70	do.	
Do. long.....	110	a	120	do.	
Wool, common, washed...	15	a	20	do.	
Do. picked.............	35	a	40	do.	
Do. shorn from skins....	38	a	45	do.	
Do. mestiza, dirty... ..	20	a	35	do.	
Tallow, pure....	30	a	32	do.	
Do. with grease.......	25	a	28	do.	
Jerked Beef.		a		per quintal	
Horns, mixed....	400	a	600	per mil.	
Do. Ox....	600	a	1000	do.	
Salt, on board............		a	*none*	per fan	
Discount	1	a	1¼	pr.ct.pr.month	

The highest price of Doubloons during the week dollars. The lowest price dollars. *no transactions.*

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week pence. The lowest ditto pence. *no transactions.*

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